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## THE FRIEND TO PEACE.—No. II.

NO nation can ever justify the going to war, whatever may be the prospect of advantage to be derived from that war, unless she has received such provocation as will be a sufficient justification for her doing so, in the sight both of God and Man. But every nation is at full liberty, and ought to decline entering into a state of war, although she may have received sufficient provocation, if it is her interest rather to submit to the injuries done her, than to attempt to gain redress, or revenge herself, by the means of war. If a war is not likely to terminate so as to punish the offending, or to produce satisfaction to the offended nation; but on the contrary, will most probably strengthen the offending, & make still weaker the offended nation; the injuries and resentment of the offended nation, ought to keep her from engaging in such a war, as it would not only injure herself, but also gratify and leave her enemies. When the injuries complained of, are of such a nature that they can only cannot be removed, but must be endured by a war, it ought to be avoided; because it ought never to be resorted to, but when it is the least of two evils, which a nation is compelled to choose between. War is the scourge of nations, and a wise people will never engage in it, but from the most imperious necessity, and only then, when there is a strong probability of its being the means of avoiding still greater calamities.

From the disparity between our strength and resources, and those of the French nation, a war between us, would, in all human probability, terminate in their favor, and encrease their power in the same degree that it weakened us; we ought therefore to avoid it, not from friendship to them, but from love to ourselves and our country.

The injury they have done us, consists principally in their depredations committed on our commerce; this is a great and just cause of complaint, but still we ought not to engage in a war on that account,—if besides other evils attendant on it, it must necessarily in its consequences, annihilate that commerce which is said to protect; and a war on this account ought the more carefully to be avoided as the French have no commerce, on which we can retaliate, the destruction which will be brought by them on ours. A war by sea, between a weak and commercial people, and a more powerful nation, having no commerce, must, of all kinds of war, be the most impolitic and foolish; because the weak and commercial nation has every thing to lose, but can gain nothing. France is invulnerable to America, in all her parts, but America possesses many open and defenceless parts, in which France may wound her mortally. A war by sea, for the protection of our commerce against France, is as bad policy, as it would be in an individual to expend a dollar for the chance of saving nine pence; and as a war would necessarily expose the whole of our commerce to the attacks of that nation, whereas their depredations are now committed only on a part of it; instead of affording protection to the part now in danger, it would expose the whole to hazard. The fact is, that, in the present situation of the two countries, it is impossible for us to offer an effectual protection to our commerce, and that being the case, it would be far better policy in us, voluntarily to suspend our foreign commercial pursuits for a time, than by a war, not only to be robbed of all the benefits that could be derived from commerce for a much greater length of time, but also bring

into hazard, every thing we hold most sacred or dear. These observations are intended only to show the bad policy of such measures as have a tendency to engage us in an offensive war, or one which is not necessary and proper for the defence of our country itself. Whenever that shall be attacked, whether by the most powerful nation in the world, or by all the nations of the world, all calculations should then be laid aside, and our all should be hazarded on the event of success, however improbable; because all would certainly be lost without such a hazard.

—But when the question is, whether we ought not rather to submit to a partial and temporary evil, than engage in a war which must necessarily encrease even that evil, besides introducing a thousand other evils; we ought not to hesitate in declaring against the policy of entering into such a war. The warmest advocates for war, have not assurance enough to suggest, that any possible degree of success would enable the war to bear its own expenses; they must therefore be defrayed by the government of the United States, and as they have no public treasure, the amount must be raised by the present or by new taxes. During the present session of congress, a committee of the house of representatives, have stated to that body, that although the present taxes would be more than sufficient to defray the ordinary expenditures of the present year, that the whole amount of those taxes, to the end of the year 1804, would not be sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, and pay the interest and the instalments of the public debt, which will be due up to that time. It must therefore follow as a necessary consequence, that the extraordinary expenditures which must be caused by a war, must be provided for by new taxes, to be imposed by the federal government on the people of the United States. Their opinion, that there ought immediately to be collected in the United States, over and above the present taxes, a direct tax to the amount of two millions of dollars, which sum they declare will be necessary for the present year, over and above the expenses which may be incurred for the military defence of the country, either by a provisional army, or detachments of militia;—and another estimate which has been sent to this country, states, that the proportion of Kentucky, of the sum which must be raised by new taxes, to defray the annual expense of the different plans of warlike measures agreed to by the present infatuated majority in congress, will amount to two hundred thousand dollars a year. I ask you my fellow citizens, if we are able to bear such additional burdens. If we are not, we ought to suppose that the other parts of the United States are no more able to do it than we are; because the federal constitution, reason and justice, all concur in declaring, that all public burdens ought to be imposed equally on all the different parts of the Union. This is a subject of too much consequence to be passed over lightly, and to enable us to decide on the operation of these new measures, we should ascertain what will be the probable amount of both the old and the new taxes, in some particular part of the state, and then enquire into the ability of the people inhabiting that part of the state, to pay that amount; as by doing this, if the taxes operate equally, we shall be able to judge of the ability of the people, not only in this state, but in the United States, to discharge those taxes. The district as to which I will

make the enquiry, shall be the county of Fayette. The impost paid at this time, on merchandize imported into the United States, is said, on an average, to be about fifteen per cent. on its value; it is also said, that for several years past merchandize has been imported into Lexington to more than the amount of 100,000 pounds this currency, a year. Supposing that two thirds of this amount are sold to persons not resident in Fayette, then the inhabitants of that county pay to the government, annually, the remaining third of the impost, amounting to 5000 pounds, with all the charges of remittance, &c. on that sum, which the merchants must necessarily lay on their goods. It is reported that there are two hundred distilleries registered in the county of Fayette; raising these at the moderate average sum of forty dollars each, the tax on them will amount to 2400 pounds. These sums, when added together, make the sum of 7,400 pounds, which the inhabitants of Fayette must under the present taxes, pay annually to the general government, exclusive of the amount of the duty on stamps, and on licences of different kinds, and of the carriage tax; and exclusive also of the arrearages due on the excise since 1794. Supposing also, that the inhabitants of Fayette would pay one tenth part of the whole amount of the new taxes to be levied in this state, their proportion of the two hundred thousand dollars would be 6000 pounds a year, which, when added to the 7400 pounds which they now pay under the old taxes, would make the aggregate sum of 13,400 pounds a year, which would be paid by the inhabitants of Fayette, to the general government. And it should be recollected that the proportion to be paid by this state, of the direct taxes, must be greatly encreased, after the next enumeration of the inhabitants of America, shall be made. The sum now supposed to be necessary for the expenses of the war, is the smallest sum, that will be wanting, according to calculations made before the commencement of the war, which always fall far short of the actual expenses of any war, & according to calculations made by those who want to force you into a war, and who would therefore willingly deceive you as to the cost of it.

Here my fellow citizens let us pause, and think seriously on our situation, without deceiving ourselves, or suffering others to delude us; and then let us determine, whether we shall be able to pay this sum to the general government, after having defrayed the expenses of the state government; and let us also enquire what will be left for the support of our families, after we have satisfied the demands of both governments. Can taxes be levied in money in any country, to a greater amount than the money circulating in that country? After the first collection made within this state, (if it should be found practicable to make one collection) from what source is the money for the second to be drawn? What part of the amount of these taxes will be expended here, by the government? Will not the whole of it be uselessly lavished on the chimerical project of establishing a navy, and a protection at sea for our commerce? Will not the general distress which will be caused by these enormous taxes, put a stop to all improvements in our infant settlements, and give a fatal check to our manufactures? Will not the general distressed situation of the country prevent future emigration to it? Can the situation of any country be more wretched than that of this country will be, if a Spanish war should

be joined to the war with France and if by that means, or the policy of our government, our trade down the Mississippi should be put a stop to; and the preparations now making up the Ohio, give us strong reason to suppose that at least one of these events is now contemplated by our executive? These are only a few of the evils which must necessarily attend a war with France, a war which promises us no advantages in case of our success; a war which may be fatal to us, if the event should be such, as it probably will be.

But admitting for a moment that the sum now calculated on, would, if paid annually, be sufficient for the purposes of the war, and that it is also within the compass of our abilities to raise that sum, where are the men to come from, who are to fight the battles and to carry on that war? In old countries, where the population is excessive, when compared with the extent of the country; where labor is cheap, and provisions high; and where the agents of despotism can lay to the peaceful mechanic or farmer, you shall henceforward be a soldier; a sufficient number of men can be procured, as long as government can get money enough to clothe, and pay them. But in America, particularly in the western parts of it, where the number of people is small, when compared with the extent of country they occupy; where labor is high and provisions cheap; where no one man ought, according to the principles of our government, to be compelled to render a greater proportion of personal services than another; where the rich do not intend to render that personal service, but will never consent to give to the poor, from whom they do expect it, a full equivalent for their personal service; it will always be found impracticable to levy armies, unless the liberty and independence of our country are actually at stake, or the people can be persuaded that they are in danger. Hence the great gains that will always be taken to deceive the body of the people, when the danger to liberty and independence is imaginary only. The poor must always suffer most, in case of a war in America, because they must always render that personal service, without which war cannot be carried on, and for which our government gives no adequate compensation. A and B are neighbors, they are both called upon to do militia duty. A gives an hundredth, or a thousandth part of his property, to a substitute, to perform it for him; B being too poor to hire a substitute, serves in person, and receives four dollars a month, but is compelled to let his family starve at home, because he is not able to pay a laborer sixteen dollars a month to cultivate his farm in his place. How differently are these two men affected by the war, and by the call made on them by government, for their personal services. In a free country, war should never be engaged in, but from necessity and when that necessity really does exist, every able bodied man should be obliged to render a just and equal proportion of personal service; and those who do render that service, should receive from the public a full equivalent for it, to be estimated from a consideration of the actual price of labor in the country where the service is rendered. If these principles are just, how shall we reconcile ourselves to that law of congress, which we are told declares that all the men subject to militia duty, in the United States, who are between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, and no others, shall be compelled to do militia duty, and be en-

(For the remainder, see last page.)



# FROM THE AURORA.

RESPECTING WILLIAM BLOUNT.

Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur illis.

The scene is changed and so are we. Twelve months have not passed away since the public mind was agitated by the public counsels occupied, and the public papers filled, with circumstances of a plot mediated by Mr. William Blount, the object of which was to co-operate with a British force to invade Louisiana, wrest it from the Spaniards and attach it to the British empire, for these intentions, Mr. Blount, was arraigned, prosecuted and expelled from the Senate, of which he was a member, by a unanimous vote, one excepted. As much odium and injury was attached to Mr. Blount as the circumstance could be made to produce.

No person not then in the secrets of that party which now predominates which calls itself the friends of order and good government, which by others is called the British faction, could have supposed that the same Senate and the same executive, who prosecuted Mr. Blount with so much zeal and venom, could so soon after combine to throw the whole American people into the same feals, that they could have the boldness to arm citizens of this country, from boys of 10 to 60 years to effect objects, much greater & more favourable to the same government (meaning the British). If Mr. Blount was wrong in his designs, how much more wrong are they who thus involve the whole nation?

If Mr. Blount was right why not recall him to the bosom of the public councils? why not render homage to an individual, who had the judgment to foresee, and the boldness to attempt in his private capacity, those things which now require all the address, power, and art of the aforeaid combination to effect?

Let us suppose that there had been no extraordinary fission of last summer during which these things were promulgated, and that Mr. Blount's plot had been discovered, at the same time when the senate published the plots and intrigues of Mess. W. X. Y. and Z of Paris, what would now be the fate of Mr. Blount? The answer is that they who have used all their means to involve us in war with France in co-operation with Great Britain would have idolized him, and the same William Blount for the wisdom and fore-knowledge of his plan would have been deemed the best pillar of the government.

Or let us suppose that Mr. Blount had at once said: I have yet done nothing—there can be no crime annexed to the intention, the intention itself is politically necessary for this country, and I am secretly abetted in it by Mess. A B C and D: If I have sinned, they have likewise, and are more culpable, because more responsible—and let my fate be what it may, they shall share the same. Mr. Blount pursued a different conduct, he either relied on the wisdom of his designs, or the innocence of his heart, or the ultimate support of Mess. A B C and D, the consequence of which was, public expulsion from the senate and a prosecution for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Similar to the fate of Mr. Blount was the fate of Admiral Byng of England; the latter was sacrificed by his friends, by those who could not justify their conduct to the public for political faults, and thus to show their zeal, to mislead and commit the public reluctant, they committed an act which will forever disgrace the history of those times.

So likewise to appease the public discontent, to lull the people into a supine reliance on the watchfulness & energy of government, Mr. Blount was made a victim by those who have ever since pursued similar plans; that is of co-operating with Great Britain to injure France and Spain; except that there is this essential difference in Mr. Blount's favor: he would have pursued his designs, at the expense of the British government, the present party will involve the whole community, in destructive and deplorable factions, will foment civil dissensions, annihilate all commerce except that which is permitted or protected by

\* Alluding to the youth of New-York, from 60 downwards and to a very patriotic parade of little boys with wooden swords, who were lately received into a certain well known house in High street with all the manifestation of political enthusiasm.

the English—involvement in endless & incalculable expenses—establish a standing army, an expensive navy—a heavy land tax—and an irredeemable debt; and for what? Because the French Directory disapprove of the public abuse which they receive in this country from the constituted authorities, because they will not suffer us to shelter our commerce under a fraudulent neutrality, and because Mess. W. X. Y. and Z, four unauthorized swindlers, have attempted to extract from our embassadors about 50,000l. sterling.

If Mr. Blount deserved expulsion from the senate for his intentions, what should be the fate of those who are the authors of such deeds, or in the prosecution for high crimes and misdemeanors now depending, how will the public prosecutor have the effrontery, to say that William Blount is a traitor to his country, when that country is virtually pledged by its own constituted authorities not only to do what is alleged he intended but much more?

CANDIDUS.

The different printers of the United States who published the proceedings against Mr. Blount are requested to publish the foregoing remarks, so that their readers may be enabled to judge for themselves.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Translation of the copy of a letter written by T. Hedouville, agent of the Executive Directory, at St. Domingo, to the consuls of the French Republic, near the United States of America. Dated Cape Francois, 13th Floreal, 6th year.

It was with surprise and pain, Citizens, that I read in the papers printed in the United States, a libel against the chiefs of the French government, attributed to the plenipotentiaries of the Federal government, and accompanying the message addressed by the president, John Adams, to the senate and house of representatives, the 3d of April, 1798.

As I was at Paris at the time of the negotiation, and as I am well acquainted with the propositions which were made to the commissioners of the United States, by a person who was accustomed to seeing them every day, I hold it my duty to deny those scandalous imputations, the publicity of which may cause results contrary to the spirit of reconciliation which animates the two nations.

It is not by defamation, that the French Republic can be arrested in its glorious career. The friends of peace should not look for the accomplishment of their hopes, when it shall learn, that the commissioners who were sent for the purpose of re-establishing harmony, and terminating the differences which have existed between the two governments, are wholly occupied in incessant their fellow citizens against the chiefs of the Republic.

I myself, well know, that it was the intention of the French government, to demand a contribution from the American government, as an indemnity for the losses which the treaty of commerce with England, (manifest violation of neutrality), on the part of the United States) caused to France; but this contribution was for the state, and not for the members of the government, and the men who have thought proper to make use of the pretext, to cast a blame on the first magistrate of a great nation, disclose a feigned design to hurry their fellow citizens into a war, which would be fatal to them, in order to gratify some private resentments or personal views. It is not thus, if I mistake not, that pacificators ought to conduct themselves.

What man possessed of the least degree of common sense, after the accusation brought against Mess. W. X. Y. Z. by the plenipotentiaries of the United States, could admit the insinuations directed against the members of the French government. What can be the result? Is it peace or war? Such an intrigue can have no other tendency than to render a reconciliation more and more difficult, and yet it was to conciliate two people, formed to be friends, that the government of the United States sent their commissioners to France.

The commissioners of the Federal government, confess that Mess. W. X. Y. Z. were not possessed of any powers, and if we suppose for a moment

\* Meaning the dispatches from our Envoys.

that Mess. W. X. Y. Z. are not mere imaginary beings, was it not the duty of the commissioners to have denounced them to the Directory. Unofficial individuals were as likely to have been the agents of the cabinet of St. James as any other government, would it not therefore have been more wise, in such circumstances, before hastily publishing this libel, to have come to an explanation that might have cleared all up?

When a nation sincerely desires peace, it does not employ itself in conjuring up wrongs and producing absurd charges against the power with which it would wish to maintain it; but, when it desires war, it employs every means which can render it inevitable.

"Would you" (says Machiavel) would you that a prince or a people should lose every desire to make peace or preserve it? Here is an infallible method, the effects of which are sure and durable: render them guilty of some crime or great injury towards the enemy with whom you would wish to hinder their reconciliation. The fear of the penalty, which they would be conscious of having incurred, would keep all ideas of peace from them."

Twenty powers were leagued to annihilate France, France has conquered them all, and in granting them peace, has exacted from every one, either cessions or contributions. The United States have broken the treaty which connected them with France; the violation of this treaty, which was the fruit of the blood of Frenchmen, shed for the establishment of American independence, and a considerable sum of money furnished to the Americans to support the war, has been of incalculable disadvantage to the Republic. And now therefore, the Republic thinks it has a right to demand satisfaction. The law of nations, and the example of past times, has served as the basis of the conduct of the French government, and it is not now, when the Directory advances with a sure and firm step towards immortality, when it is surrounded with so splendid a crown of glory, that shafts thrown by feeble hands, can reach or injure it.

I am so well acquainted with France as to be able to assure you that the people of the United States have many friends there, even among the chiefs of the government, and that propositions sincerely made, would not have been rejected; but when negotiators carry with them such a spirit as dictated the dispatches of the plenipotentiaries of the United States, we ought not to be surprised if they failed in their mission.

My intention, in thus addressing you these reflections, has not been to justify the members of the French government; the enemies who created their glorious labors, sufficiently eulogize them. I only wished to offer a fresh homage of the respect and gratitude due by all Frenchmen, to them for the services they have never ceased to render the country.

(Signed) T. HEDOUVILLE.

NEWARK, May 22.

The following important and authentic information was received by Saturday's eastern mail. That it is important for it to arrive at this moment, to stop the torrent of abuse, will be acknowledged; that it is authentic, is proved by its coming from the American consul at Amsterdam:

From Boston, May 15.

AUTHENTIC Consular Office of the United States of America,

Amsterdam, March 20, 1798.

Mr. Benjamin Russell, Bolton,

SIR, I avail myself of the first opportunity to acquaint you that the ship America, capt. Henhau, from New-York, lately brought in here by a French cruiser, has been immediately released by the consul of that nation, and I am happy to add, that every thing will be done here to support and protect the intercourse with the United States.

My letters by the last mail from Paris, mention, that our envoys had lately had several conferences with the minister of foreign affairs—result not known.

I am your obedient servant,

SYLVANUS BOURNE.

Another letter from the above gentleman, says, that Mr. Gerry had informed him, that the envoys had had

three conferences with the minister for foreign affairs, and that the negotiation appeared to be in good train.

Observation, by the Editor of the Boston Centinel.

The above release, was, probably, in consequence of proceedings of the Dutch government, respecting captures made by French privateers on the coast and in the ports of Holland. The America, capt. Henhau, was, we learn, bound to Amsterdam, and carried in there; so that her release may not be an indication of a general amelioration of French conduct towards our commerce. The information respecting our envoys, is pleasing, and appears direct.

From New-York, May 21.

Yesterday, the schooner Eglantine, Capt. O. Smith, arrived at this port, in a short passage from Bourdeaux.

Capt. Smith sailed from Bourdeaux on the first of April, and brought Paris papers to the 20th March.

Reports at Bourdeaux were, that our envoys were treated more respectfully, and that negotiations were going on.

American produce, except tobacco, low: West India produce, also wines and brandy, high.

The Americans (which were taken up) have all received passports, and the English (from amongst them) detained in prison. All prize English goods were sold; not suffered to be either bought or sold. No prize goods in future, to be sold under three months.

Letters, dated Bourdeaux, March 29, to respectable merchants in this city, which we have seen, announce, that there is no probability of a war with America, advising not to stock in shipments, under proper regulations. Letters also state, that General Buonaparte was at Breil, with the minister of war and 80,000 men, in full preparation for the descent, to effect which they only waited a few calm hours—all was anxiety and suspense to know the issue of these immense preparations.—No mention of our envoys.

Two English East-India ships, and an English sloop of war, had lately been carried into France.

Notice,

THAT on Tuesday the third of July 1798, I will attend with the commissioners appointed by the country court of Shelby upon an entry made the third of February 1793, in the name of James Larue, of 5000 acres upon part of a tractary warrant No. 14795, beginning at a black-oak tree marked with two blades, standing in the head of a hollow occasioned by a small draught of Kentucky, and about six miles north of Drennon's lick, running two miles north, to a callard for quantity, at right angles to include the quantity of vacant land exclusive of prior claims, then and there to take on oath the depositions of sundry witnesses to ascertain the special calls of said entry, and perpetuate the testimony thereof, and do such other acts and things in the premises as the said commissioners are authorized and required to do by the act of assembly in that case made and provided.

ISAAC LARUE, for JAMES LARUE.

Notice,

THAT on Thursday the 28th of June 1798 I will attend on an entry of 200 acres of land, Shelby county, made in the name of John Vancleave, on Bullskin creek, 1781 a branch of Brashers' creek about two miles above the head of Fox run on a well branch, & to run up both sides for quantity then & there to take the depositions of such witnesses as shall be brought forward and do such other things as shall be requisite in law.

JOHN VANCELEVE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Drennon's lick creek, Shelby county, near Richard Rue's plantation, a barren mare, about ten years old, fourteen hands high, with a small star in her forehead, two saddle spots on the near side, and two on the off side, and a small white spot on the off shoulder, no brands perceivable, a natural pacer, appraised to five pounds ten shillings.

HENRY WINKFIELD.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Main Elkhorn, a bay mare about fourteen hands and a half high, nine years old, no brand perceivable, appraised to 15l.

WILLIAM JACKSON.



Lexington, June 13, 1798.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress, to the editor, dated Philadelphia, May 21st, 1798.

"The report of the day is, that a vessel has arrived from Hamburg, after a passage of 39 days, and brings accounts that our envoys to France were received, and the negotiation was going on. That the Directory had ordered that no more American vessels should be captured, and that the vessel which brought this account was informed at four and a half per cent. in consequence of this order. A bill is now before the Senate of the United States, to authorize our armed vessels to capture and bring in for adjudication, according to the law of nations, all French Privateers found hovering on our coast, and also to retake from them, any American ship they may have captured. This bill, I believe will pass. A bill to raise two millions of dollars, by a tax on land, houses and slaves, is before congress. A bill authorizing the president to raise a provisional army, joined the house of representatives on Friday last."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 25, 1798.

"I am sorry that I have not a more agreeable subject to write you on than war. Congress is daily progressing in war measures against France, & I have no doubt will indirectly make the declaration in a few days. Retolutions offered referred to a committee to report a bill, is in substance, to that effect. The bill is ready, and will be considered tomorrow. It will pass by a small majority. The president is authorized to raise ten thousand men, and receive as many volunteers as may offer, and put them on the military establishment—also to procure twelve twenty gun ships to join the three frigates. This fleet and army, aided by the militia, is to support the executive in a DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST FRANCE."

"It is confidently reported that an ALLIANCE OFFENSIVE and DEFENSIVE is agreed on between BRITAIN & THE UNITED STATES, only to be confirmed by the senate—this purpose the absent members are least for. This is only reported, but I believe is true—no doubt remains with me on the subject."

On the 18th of May, the house of representatives of the United States, passed the bill for raising a provisional army of ten thousand men, and for authorizing the president to accept of the services of the volunteer corps, and to commission their officers, 51 votes to 40.

#### Division on the bill.

##### YEAS.

Mess. Allen, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brookins, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dennis, Dent, Edmund, Evans, A. Folter, D. Folter, Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Griswold, Grove, Hanz, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Inlay, Kittera, Lyman, Macbrie, Matthews, Milledge, Morgan, Morris, Otis, J. Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewal, Shepard, Simickson, Squireaves, N. Smith, Thatcher, Thompson, Tillinghath, Van Allen, Wadsworth, J. Williams.—51.

NAYS.—Mess. Baldwin, Bard Benton, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burgess, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Elmendorf, Findley, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Gregg, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenahan, M'Dowel, New, Skinner, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumner, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—40.

An act, more effectually to protect the commerce and costs of the United States.

Passed the Senate the 22d, the House of Representatives the 26th, May 1798.

Whereas armed vessels, sailing under authority, or pretence of authority, from the Republic of France, have committed depredations on the commerce of the United States, and have recently captured the vessels and property of citizens thereof, on and near the coast, in violation of the law of nations, and treaties between the United States and the French nation—Therefore,

§ 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, and he is hereby authorized to instruct and direct the commanders of the armed vessels belonging to the United States, to seize, take and bring into any port of the United States, to be proceeded against according to the laws of nations, any such armed vessel, which shall have committed, or which shall be so hovering on the coast of the United States, for the purpose of committing depredations on the vessels belonging to citizens thereof, & also to take any ship or vessel, of any citizen or citizens of the United States, which may have been captured by any such armed vessel.

#### NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

THE month of June, annually, being the time appointed by the law passed the 8th of May 1792, for all owners or possessors of stills to make entry, it is expected the injunctions of that law, will be strictly attended to. The second section points out the duty of the distiller, and is as follows. "Every person having, or keeping a still or stills, shall between the last day of May, and the first day of July in each year, make entry of such still or stills, and every person being a resident within the county, who shall procure a still or stills, or who removing within a county shall bring therein a still or stills, shall within thirty days after such procuring or removal, and before he or she shall begin to use such still or stills, make entry thereof,—and every entry shall, beside describing each still, and the capacity thereof, shall specify the place where it is, and the purpose for which it is intended, as whether for sale or for use in distilling; and in case of removal, shall specify the place from which every such still shall have been brought."

SECT. 13. "That if any owner, or possessor of any still or stills, shall neglect to make entry thereof within the time, and in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act" (as quoted above) "such owner or possessor shall forfeit and pay the sum of 250 dollars."

The 10th section of the law passed the 5th of June 1794, directs "That in case of the non-existence of an office of inspection in any county of the United States, every owner or possessor of a still, shall make entry thereof in the manner required by the act of May 1792." &c. as recited above, "at some office of inspection comprehended in the division or survey in which the said still shall lie, &c."

The collectors will give public notice of the places where the offices of inspection are kept in each division.

From the positive instructions I have lately received from the commissioner of the revenue to have the duties now due, collected with the greatest promptitude, and transmitted to the treasury of the United States, it will be entirely out of my power to give longer indulgence to delinquent distillers.

JAMES MORRISON.

Sup. District Ohio.

Lexington, June 6th, 1798.

#### SALT-WORKS TO BE SOLD.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable and productive Lands, at and adjacent to Mann's lick, viz:

1800 acres, part of Leven Powell's 2000 acre tract, adjoining Mann's lick, on which is obtained salt water sufficient to carry on the salt-making business, extensively.

2700 acres entered and surveyed in the names of William and James Garrard.

1000 acres entered and surveyed in the name of John and M'Mahan.

123½ acres surveyed in Saml. Shannon's name.

800 acres part of Richd. M'Mahans 1000 acre tract.

90 acres patented in the subscriber's name.

930 acres entered and surveyed in the name of Jas. Buchanan.

The whole of which, together with the improvements thereon (which are valuable and convenient) will be sold without separating the tracts, but may be divided into small parcels for the convenience of purchasers. Should any person purchase the whole, or one half, the subscriber proposes to take good lands, with secure titles, for any sum not exceeding one half the amount of the purchase money—or will lease for ten years. The terms of sale, and farther particulars may be known by application to

JOSEPH BROOKS.

Mann's lick, April 10, 1798.

#### NOTICE.

THERE will be application made to the county court of Warren county, for a town to be established on the lands of Samuel Dougherty against the October court, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Jessamine, a foal mare, about four years old, fourteen hands high, no brand perceivable, a small star in her forehead, appraised to \$1.

JAMES CRUTCHER.

February 20th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a black mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, eight years old, a star and snip, some saddle spots, and some spots on her shoulders, a colt which has two stars and a snip, the mare and yearling colt, appraised to \$25.

John Wisdom.

Green county, Russell creek, April 3, 1798.

#### NOTICE.

IS hereby given that I shall apply to the court of Hardin county in July next, for an order to establish a town agreeable to law on my lands at the junction of Salt river and Ohio in said county.

SAMUEL PEARMAN.

April 6th, 1798.

THE COPPERSMITH, BRAZIER AND BRASS FOUNDERS BUSINESS,

#### In its Various Branches;

IS now carried on by the subscriber, in Lexington, (near the lower end of Main street, adjoining the old meeting-house) who has just imported a large assortment of Copper, suitable for any kind of Copper Ware.—Those who choose to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their orders strictly attended to.

John Coons.

June 4, 1798.

N. B. Old Pewter and Old Copper will be taken in payment for new work, at a reasonable price. J. C.

#### NOTICE.

A CERTAIN Thomas Samuel came to my house on the 26th of May last and brought with him some Whiskey which by his persuasion I was induced to drink more of than necessary, and after I was intoxicated, he obtained from me an instrument of writing (as I am since told,) for a piece of land on Big Sandy river, for which I have received no consideration I do therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said writing as I am determined never to comply with it until I am forced to by law.

THOMAS MOSS.

June 8th, 1798.

I WANT to undertake A LARGE JOB of CARPENTERS & HOUSE JOINERS WORK, in which I will work five or six hands. I will take in payment, Good Land; with a good title.

PETER HIGBEE.

June 11, 1798.

#### To Distillers.

NOTICE is hereby given to the distillers of Fayette county, that the law requires that all stills must be entered in June annually, whether for use or otherwise.—It is therefore expected, the distillers will comply and not subject themselves to the penalty incurred for non-entrance. The law must be strictly adhered to in this, as well as in every other respect.

Jan. 1798.

JOHN ARTHUR.

P.S. The office is kept at Major James Morrison's Lexington.

Fayette county sit.

Andrew M'Calla, one of the commonwealth's Justices of the peace for said county, to all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Coroners and Constables within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS complaint is made to me this day, upon the oath of Thomas Ockletree, jailor pro tempore for Nath. Baker, that Thomas Slockham, an apprentice to the shoe-making trade, who was lately committed to the jail of the said county of Fayette, by warrant from Cornelius Beatty esq. a Justice of the peace for said county, on suspicion of felony, did, on the 3d day of this instant, forcibly escape from the said jail, and is now going at large. These are therefore in the name of the commonwealth, to require you, and every you, in your respective counties, towns and precincts, to make diligent search, by way of hue and cry, for the said Thomas Slockham, and him having found, to seize and retake and safely convey or cause him to be safely conveyed to the jail of the said county of Fayette, there to be kept, until he shall be discharged by a due course of law. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of June, 1798.

ANDREW M'CALLA, (cal.)

MR. BRADFORD,

AN advertisement has lately appeared in your paper of the 23d ultimo, forwarding all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given from Frederick Baker to Lucas Sullivan and myself. The illiberality of this publication compels me to appear in the public prints, for the purpose of doing myself justice and rectifying a species of conduct in Baker, which deserves the censure of every honest man.

In November 1797 Mr. Sullivan and myself having the disposal of some lots in the town of New-Garden, Mr. Baker became a purchaser, and gave us his bond, payable for the said lots, in three and eighteen months. On our part, we gave him the obligation stated below, for a security in the sale of the property, to wit:— "This shall oblige me, my heirs, executors and administrators, to convey or cause to be conveyed unto Frederick Baker, his heirs or assigns, two lots of one quarter of an acre each, in the town of New-Garden, which lots are known and discriminated in the plan of said town, by N<sup>o</sup>— which conveyance, I do hereby oblige my heirs, &c. to make or cause to be made in fee simple, unto him the said Frederick Baker, his heirs or assigns, so soon as, my heirs, &c. shall receive the consideration of the purchase money. Witness my hand, this 11th day of November, 1797.

LUCAS SULLIVAN, (feal.) by SPENCER GRIFFIN.

Test. The public will now discover from the above representation and from the tenor of our obligation to Mr. Baker, that he cannot claim from us a deed for the conveyance of the above mentioned lots, until a fulfillment of the contract on his part, by the payment of the sum specified in his obligation, which is not due, nor cannot become so for several months—at least the last part of it, as mentioned in his bond to us. I hope that this plain statement of facts will discover how little reason Mr. Baker had in troubling the public with his advertisement, as his caution was both untimely and improper.

SPENCER GRIFFIN.

#### FENCING.

THIS is to inform the young Gentlemen of Lexington, that I have opened a FENCING SCHOOL in the upper brick house on Main Street, where lessons will be given from five till seven o'clock, P. M.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

R. GILBERT.

June 5, 1798.

TO be sold to the highest bidder on Monday the 13th instant, at the late dwelling house of Robert Thom, decd. the personal estate of said decedent, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, a wagon and gears, farming utensils and household furniture also a quantity of milk, iron and tin, small grain in the ground twelve months credit will be given for all sums over 25¢ bond with approved security will be required by

JOSEPH ROBB, } Administrators.  
JOHN BOUD, }  
Fayette county, June 11th, 1798.

TO be let to the lowest bidder on the first Tuesday in July next at the town of Cytharania, it being court day, the building of a court house for the county of Harrison, the house to be built of brick. The plan and terms will be made known at that day.

G. Humphreys, Has on hand, a few

FRANKLIN STOVES,

Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH—Lexington, June 6, 1798.

Marion County, Va.

February term, 1798.

Jacob Coleman, Complainant,

AGAINST Daniel Broadhead, Samuel Irvine, & Richard Jones Waters, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Richard not having entered his appearance herein, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth,—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and published at Cameron meeting-house some Sunday immediately after divine service, and also, at the door of this court-house.

A copy, test. C. WINE, D.C.M.C. &c.

T.Tip







**THE** partnership of **ROBERT BARR, & Co.** is this day dissolved, all persons indebted to the firm, will see the necessity of calling immediately and settling off their balances to the subscriber, as no further indulgence can be given.

**ROBERT BARR,**  
Lexington, March 15, 1798.

**TROTTER & SCOTT,**  
HAVING determined to make a full settlement of all accounts from their commencement in business in this country until the present date, earnestly request all those indebted to them, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall be presented from the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against any.

Lexington, December 19, 1797.

**TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.**  
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of tobacco, in all its various branches, equal to any in this town, nearly opposite lawyer Hughes's, on Main Street, where he intends to have a quantity ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those gentlemen who please to favor him with their custom may be supplied on the shortest notice. A considerable credit will be given, when purchased wholesale, by giving bond with approved security.

**JACOB LAUEMAN.**  
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1798.

**ALL** persons indebted to the late firm of **ALEXANDER & JAMES PARKER,** are requested to take notice, that the accounts of said firm are put into the hands of Mr. John Arthur of Lexington, who is fully authorized to collect the same, and positively directed to bring suits against all those who do not settle their respective balances either with said Arthur, or Alexander Parker, on or before the 15th inst. we are compelled to this measure, as no attention has been hitherto paid to our notice on this occasion.

**ALEXANDER PARKER, & JOHN COBURN, Exors.**  
Feb. 11, 1798.

**ALL** who are indebted to the estate of William Parker deceased, will please to take notice, that all the accounts due said estate, are put into the hands of John Arthur for collection, with positive instructions to bring suits against all those who do not settle their respective balances with him or the subscriber, on or before the 15th inst.

**ALEX. PARKER, Adm.**  
Feb. 4, 1798.

**A HINT.**  
**ALL** persons indebted to the late partnership of **BOGGS & ANDERSON,** but neglected to call and pay their respective balances, before the first day of February next, may depend on having their accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

**JOHN M. BOGGS, GRD. ANDERSON.**  
January 12, 1798.

**SALES OF LOTS IN THE TOWN OF TRANSYLVANIA;**  
AT the mouth of Harro's creek, on the Ohio, about eight miles above Louisville, will take place on the premises, on the 1st Tuesday in July next. One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of the sale.

The town, containing two hundred acres, laid off in half acre lots, in the most elegant and commodious manner, is a beautiful situation, on the second bank of the Ohio, where a ferry is now established—about twenty families from Shelbyville, and supposed to be in the most direct route from thence to Fort St. Vincennes.

An extensive body of fruitful land, in every direction from the town, with commodious settlements—a most convenient harbor and landing for boats, in the mouth of Harro's creek, which is navigable three quarters of a mile up, and a few miles below, and the neighborhood, abound with the best of the natural and cultivated water works, of which a mill is now erecting, with the view to supply the town with flour.

In two public sales among the advantages which attend TRANSYLVANIA, and afford the most flattering prospects of its rising rapidly into consequence.

The lots will be held under a ground rent of a bushel and a half of wheat, yearly, to commence in two years from the date of the sale thereof.

Twenty lots, free of rent for twenty years, shall be taken, upon the condition, which shall be made known by application to the subscriber, or at Mr. Bradford's printing office, where the plan of the town may be seen, and further information had, respecting it.

**ROBERT BARR, & Co. Printers for the Trustees of the Transylvania Company.**  
N. B. A large quantity of first rate land, to be rented contiguous to Transylvania, under long leases.

**MACBEAN, POYZER & Co.**  
AT the Old Court-House, corner of Main and Cross Streets, have received a new assortment of

**Fall & Spring Goods, &c.**  
Which they are now opening, and will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE—such as Whiskey, Country Sugar, Lard, Bacon, Corn, Peas, Beans, Rye, &c. &c. Also to the following BOOKS:

Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books, French and English Grammars, Scott's Letters, Anderson's of a little family, Gough's Arithmetic, Grosell's Fables, Little Jack, Prompter, Life of Christ, Watt's Plumes, Life of God in the Soul of man, Magaw's Sermons, Jaret's do., Watt's Apology for the Bible, Dr. Price's Sermons, Edwards on Redemption, Heaven, Meditations, Brown on Equality, Franklin's Works, Do. Life, Malmort's Essay, Rousseau's Social Compact,

Looker On, 2 vols. Ruff's, Eolo-jum, Taine's Agrarian Justice, Godwin's Political Justice, Watts on the Mind, Cockburn's Collection, American Revolution, Wm. Smith's Constitution, Laws of the United States, 3 vols. Mill Wright and Miller's Guide, Swan's Architecture, Topin's Parity, Eydin's, Camilla, Netley Abbey, Sentimental Journey, Grimith's Letters, Zimmerman on Solitude, Hall's History, Gripp's Works, Tom Jones, Triumphs of Temper, Fawcett's Irish History, Political Dictionary.

**ALSO,**  
Pöcker Books, Thoresen's, &c. &c.  
A Jersey Stage Wagon, in excellent repair, with harness, Lock-chain, &c. complete.

**FOR SALE,**  
Several Small Tracts of very Valuable LAND, and of inconvertible TITLES, (747)  
**MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.**  
250 Acres, comprehending three tracts of 120 acres each, adjoining the southern boundaries of an addition to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a line spring of water in the tract of 120 acres, and out lots, being part of 50 town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville.

33 separate out lots of two acres each, being part of 55 out lots, lying on the east bank of the river Cumberland, the town of Clarksville reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots during the term of 18 months from November last.

**IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY:**  
200 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey No. 135, granted to John Moore, as lieutenant of artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

**LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIA.**  
In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court or commandant for the state of Virginia, in 1783.  
1420 acres, viz. 960 in 8 grants of 120 acres each, and 460 in 2 grants of 230 acres joined together on the east side of the river Kaskaskia, opposite the village of the same name.  
364 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskia.  
3852 acres, comprehending 10 grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskia, above and near the village of the same name.  
580 acres, bounded on the north by the said river Kaskaskia.  
Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskia, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river.

**NOTICE,**  
THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Fayette county, will meet at my office, about one mile north from Mr. Lewis's mill, on the said Tuesday in June next, and proceed from thence to the beginning of a survey of five hundred and forty acres of land, made on part of a pre-emption warrant granted to Joseph Lindsay, del. and from thence to such other places, as shall be thought necessary, in order to take the depositions of the witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony touching the said land pre-emption, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

**JOSEPH LINDSAY.**  
May 26, 1798.

**NOTICE,**  
THAT the commissioners appointed by the court of Washington county, will meet on the second Tuesday in July 1798, on Cartwright's creek, about one quarter of a mile below Col. Matthew Walton's mill, to proceed to take the depositions of certain witnesses to establish certain claims in an entry of two hundred acres made on a military warrant, in the name of James Nash, to perpetuate testimony respecting the said claims, and do such other things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

**WILLIAM BROWN.**  
May 16, 1798.

**BLANK DEEDS**  
for sale at this Office.

**Just Imported,**  
And now opening, at the corner of Main and Cross Streets, opposite the old court-house, a variety of articles, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz.

An assortment of dry goods, Hardware & cutlery, Saddlery, shoes, hosiery and fables, Crockery and glass wares, Japanned do., A general assortment of tin do., Pewter basins, dishes and plates, Superfine post and common paper, School bibles and testaments, Spelling books, Diarists' almanacs, Blank book-keeping, Bibles, Bibles, Cherry bouncers, Porters, Whines, Teas, Coffee, and Chocolate, Peppers,

All of which will be disposed of extremely low for cash, by the public's humble servant,  
**JOHN BURROWS.**  
Lexington, March 8, 1798.

A generous price will be given for country produce.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber on Steels run, a chester forest mare and yearling mare colt, small fair, about fourteen hands and a half high, four years old; the colt a kind of a roan, fair, small white on the hind part of the off hind foot; also forest mare, two or three years old, dark bay, branded on the off hind foot thus T, not docked, upwards of fourteen hands high, appraised to 21. the mare and colt appraised to 21.

**MOSES HIX.**  
March 12, 1798.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber living in Mercer county, near the mouth of Dicks river, a bay horse fifteen years old, four feet eight or nine inches high, a star in his forehead, marked with the collar same saddle spots, dark all round, appraised to seven pounds.

**JOSEPH ALSUP.**  
March 23, 1798.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber, Scott county, on the Turkey foot fork of Eagle creek, a bay hind colt, two years old, a blaze face, three white feet, no brand, appraised to 15. Also a chester forest mare, about fourteen hands high, three years old, a blaze face, both hind feet white, branded on the near buttock, R, appraised to 15.

**JAMES HINTON.**

**Public Notice.**  
In conformity to instructions received from the treasury department, public notice is hereby given to the citizens of the district of Ohio that I am in possession of the press, dies, &c. &c. necessary for stamping and marking vellum, parchment and paper, agreeable to the act entitled, "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

In order to accelerate the circulation and distribution of stamped paper, &c. and to facilitate the operation of the law to those persons who may have occasion to purchase, they are hereby informed that the collectors of the revenue will be furnished with such quantities as will be sufficient for the consumption of their several divisions, a portion of which will be lodged with the clerks of each county, and with the persons keeping offices of inspection, and with such others who are stationary as the collectors may think proper to intrust.

**JAMES MORRISON.**  
Supervisor district of Ohio.  
Lexington, May 27, 1798.

**Just arrived from New-Orleans,**  
A quantity of high proof  
**JAMAICA SPIRITS;**  
Also a quantity of  
**BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,**  
which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to  
**A. HOLMES.**  
Lexington May 26, 1798.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber, a black mare seven years old, fourteen hands high, a star and trip, branded on the near shoulder WO appraised to thirteen pounds ten shillings.

**ROBERT TODD.**

**W. WEST,**  
AT his store on Main street, between Mr. Bradford's printing office and Mr. Marshall's tavern, has just received in addition to his former assortment of Merchandise, the following articles, which will be sold on reasonable terms for CASH, viz.

Hyson, Green & Clafs & Queens ware.  
Bohea Teas.  
Coffee.  
Chocolate.  
Pepper.  
Allspice.  
Ginger.  
Cinnamon.  
Madder.  
Copperas.  
Rhin.  
Brimstone.  
Gun Flints.  
Fans assorted.  
Dutch Syths.  
Sickles.

ad. 6d. 8d. & rod.  
Cut Nails.  
Red, Green, & Blue Morocco Slippers.  
Florentine Shoes & Slippers.  
Webster's Darning's Spelling Books.  
Bibles & Testaments.  
Folio Poet and Fine letter paper.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to pay their respective balances, as he expects in a few weeks to tend to Philadelphia; a neglect of this notice will be a considerable injury to.

**W. WEST.**

**TO WHEEL MAKERS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.**

**SAMUEL WILKINSON,**  
INFORMS them that he has lately begun business, as Whitesmith next door to Col. Hart's on Mill Street Lexington, and makes wheel irons of the first quality, and is well acquainted with the making of iron work for printers, cotton or flax, machinery, rope walks, &c. &c.

Those who please to favour him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best manner and on the shortest notice.

**Cheap Lands.**

**FOR SALE,** five hundred acres of Land, lying in the county of Mercer on the waters of Salt river—a general warranty deed will be made the purchaser.—For terms, apply to the subscriber living about five miles South from Lexington—who has for sale, several valuable horses, being Attorney in fact for Peter Le Grand, jun.

**JOHN LEGRAND.**  
May 16, 1798. P. L. p. f.

**Fayette County,**

March court of quarter sessions 1798.  
Johna M'Dowell and Daniel Workman, Complainants;

**Against.**  
Thomas Clarke, Christopher Bryant, Edward Worthington, Jacob Hyatt, William Peach, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Coffman, and formerly Elizabeth Clarke and William Shepherd, heirs and representatives of Thomas Clarke deceased, Defendants.

**ON** the motion of the plaintiffs by their attorney, it is ordered that Sarah, Roanna, and Elizabeth, Shepherd, daughters of Sarah and William Shepherd, late Sarah Clarke, he made defendants, and Levi Todd, the clerk of this court is appointed guardian to the said Elizabeth who is under the age of twenty years, to answer the bill of complaint exhibited against the said defendants by the said complainants, the defendants Sarah, Roanna and Elizabeth Shepherd not having entered their appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that they are no inhabitants of this State, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the second Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the said complainants. That a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

(A copy) Teste  
**LEVI TODD, C. C.**

**BLANK BONDS FOR SALE**  
at this office.



# War Office of the United States,

January 1st, 1798.  
**WHEREAS**, frauds have been practiced in obtaining warrants for bounty lands, due to the officers and soldiers of the late continental army, by the production of forged bills of exchange; To check in future such impositions, it has been thought advisable, that all persons having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representatives, or by virtue of any instrument of deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799, in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjudged and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgment of a deed or power of attorney, must also be forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HEW, Sec. of war.

## TRANSYLVANIA SEMINARY.

**THE** public are hereby informed that Ed-  
 watson may now be had at the Transyl-  
 vania Seminary on as extensive a plan, and as  
 moderate terms as at any school in the Union.  
 The Greek and Latin languages will be taught  
 there, together with Mathematics, Geography,  
 the Belles Lettres, and every other branch of  
 Learning that makes part of the usual course  
 of Academic Education. The trustees have  
 also made arrangements for, and will procure a  
 French Teacher, whenever there shall be a suf-  
 ficient number of Students desirous of acquiring  
 that language. The terms of tuition are four  
 pounds per annum. Boarding may be had with  
 Mrs. Richardson at the Seminary, and in other  
 genteel houses in Lexington at the moderate  
 rate of fifteen pounds per annum; one quarter  
 to be paid always in advance. For the poor  
 Students will be directed, and their clothes  
 washed and mended—they furnishing their own  
 bedding, fire-wood and candles, in their own  
 apartments.

R. BARR, Chm.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**  
**HAVE** just imported, and now open-  
 ing for sale, a large and very ge-  
 neral assortment of

**MERCHANDIZE,**  
 Well calculated to all seasons; which  
 they will sell on very low terms for  
 cash.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

N. B. the subscribers have imported  
 a large quantity of well assorted bar-  
 iron, and also have a constant supply  
 of castings and fairs.

## HEMP SEED

FOR SALE.

Enquire of the Printer.

Scott county fct.

November court of Quarter Sessions 1797.

Harry Innes, esq. Complainant,

AGAINST

The heirs of John May, Dec. Thomas

Lewis, Ann Lewis, late Ann May, and

others, Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

The defendants Thomas Lewis and  
 Ann Lewis, having failed to enter  
 their appearance agreeable to law and  
 the rules of this court, and it appear-  
 ing to the satisfaction of the court  
 that they are not inhabitants of this  
 State, on the motion of the complai-  
 nant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that  
 they do appear here on the first day  
 of our next August term, and answer  
 the complainant's bill, and that a co-  
 py of this order be inserted in the Ken-  
 tucky Gazette for two months suc-  
 cessively, and also posted at the door of  
 the court house of this county.

A Copy. Telle. JOHN HAWKINS, C. C.

## Five Dollars Reward.

**WAS** stolen or broke out of my sta-  
 ble in Lexington, on Thursday  
 night, the 29th December last, a like-  
 ly, foal mare 14 and a half hands  
 high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small  
 ear and snip, both hind legs white,  
 branded thus W. on the near shoul-  
 der and buttock, but not very plain,  
 her tail pretty bushy, has the ap-  
 pearance of being worked. Who-  
 ever will deliver said mare to me shall  
 receive the above reward and reason-  
 able charges. H. M'ILVAIN.

Lexington, March 9, 1798.

## 58 SHOT

**OF** the different numbers, made by  
 A. F. SAUGRAIN, in Lexington,  
 and sold whole sale and retail, at An-  
 drew HOLMES'S Store.

Lexington August 8.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a  
 commission of bankrupt has been  
 issued (see London Gazette of 2d  
 Dec. 1797) and is now in prosecution  
 against messrs. Thomas Lovell and  
 Daniel Lovell, late of Token House  
 Yard, in the city of London, mer-  
 chants, and that John Reeves of  
 Change alley, in that city, is the  
 sole assignee of their estate and effects;  
 all persons are therefore now caution-  
 ed not to take any conveyance false  
 transference or assignment of any  
 property, real or personal, or from  
 the said bankrupts or either of them,  
 as the same will be void, and all debts  
 due to or from the said bankrupts  
 must be paid to or by the said Mr.  
 Reeves, who alone is authorized to set-  
 tle their accounts, and pay or receive  
 the balance thereon.

HUGHES & NETHERSOLE,  
 Solicitors to the said comrs.  
 London, Edix street, Jan. 3, 1798.

## Alexander Parker.

Has just received from Philadelphia,  
 in addition to his former assortment,

Sherry and Port	Screw augers,
Wines,	Wheel hons,
French brandy,	Knives and forks,
Spirits & shob.	Spings & Sandler's
Hylon-skin & bar-	tacks,
hea teas.	Queens and glass
	ware, assorted,
	Coarse mullins,
	Spanish whiting,
	Staff and Moroc-
	cans flippers, &c.
	&c. &c.

Which he will sell on moderate terms  
 for CASH.  
 Lexington, June 1st. 1798.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Franklin District, to wit.

April term, 1798

John Keller, complainant,

AGAINST

James Madison and Robert Saunders de-

fendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

**THE** defendant James Madison not  
 having entered his appearance here-  
 in, agreeable to law and the rule of  
 this court, and it appearing by satis-  
 factory proof to the court, that he is  
 not an inhabitant of this State,—up-  
 on the motion of the counsel of the  
 complainant, it is ordered that the  
 said defendant do appear here on the  
 3d day of the August term next, and  
 answer the bill of the complainant;  
 and that a copy of this order be forth-  
 with inserted in the Kentucky Gaz-  
 ette, for two months successively, at  
 the door of Hickman's meeting-house  
 immediately after divine service, and  
 at the front door of the State-house,  
 in the town of Frankfort.

A copy, tell. WILLIS LEE, C.F.D.

## TO BE SOLD FOR CASH.

A Likely Negro Woman,

WELL calculated for house business.—  
 Cooks, Washes, Sews and Knits well.  
 Apply to the printer heretof.

**I** HAVE been directed by the ma-  
 nagers of the Lexington Lodge lot-  
 tery, to order suits to be commenced  
 against every person in arrears for  
 the purchase of tickets without dif-  
 ferentiation; but think it proper to  
 give this further notice, under the  
 fullest confidence, that many of those  
 indebted will prevent the managers  
 from being forced to a measure so ex-  
 tremely disagreeable; and will re-  
 lieve them from their present diffi-  
 culties, by immediately paying to me,  
 their respective balances due the lot-  
 tery. Application is frequently made  
 for prizes; but no money to discharge  
 them—suits have been commenced  
 and judgments obtained against the  
 managers. CASH is really wanted,  
 and it is hoped this notice will be at-  
 tended to.—No further indulgence  
 can be given. All those who have  
 purchased tickets and are entitled to  
 a credit on account of prizes, are re-  
 quested to forward their fortunate  
 numbers as soon as possible, that the  
 true state of their accounts may be  
 known. THOS. BODLEY,  
 for the Managers.

**THE** managers of the Lexington Clances of  
 Insurance, have authorized Mr. Samuel Polle-  
 wort of Lexington, to receive any money  
 that may be due to the for tickets, and also,  
 to pay such sums as may be due to the holders  
 of fortunate numbers—wherefore, all those  
 who are indebted are requested to make im-  
 mediate payment.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

**FOR SALE,**  
 Forty thousand acres of  
 LAND,  
 10 ON LICKING.

3,350, ditto in Jefferson county, on the wa-  
 ters of Bear Grass.

1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county,

Fore's run.

400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.

1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.

2,500 on the Ohio, Mafon county.

2000 do. do.

4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson coun-  
 ty.

2,343 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson coun-  
 ty.

7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.

4,200 acres in Mafon county, on the Ohio.

450 acres on Green-river, Lincoln county.

750 acres on Cox's creek, Nelson county.

1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford  
 county.

The greater part of the above lands I will  
 sell very low for the next crop of tobacco,  
 wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUPALL.

April 1st, 1798.

## Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER,

to whom the highest wages will be given—  
 enquire of the poster.

September 6, 1797.

THE subscribers have a quantity of HEMP  
 in town to break, for which service they will  
 give 10¢ per 112 lb.

DAVID DODGE, & Co.

Lexington, Jan. 31, 1798.

## 20 David Humphreys,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends  
 and the public in general, that he car-  
 ries on his business in all its various  
 branches, in Capt. Kenneth M'Coys  
 house on Mill street, the second house  
 from Short street, Lexington.—Those  
 who please to favor him with their  
 custom may depend on having their  
 work done in the neatest and best  
 manner and on the shortest notice.

**NICHOLAS**  
**BOOT**  
**MANUFAC-**  
**TURER.**

**RETURNS** his thanks to his custo-  
 mers for their past favors, and  
 hopes by his attention to business, to  
 merit them in future. He begs leave  
 to inform the public in general that  
 he continues to carry on the above  
 business, in all its branches, on Cross  
 street, two doors above Short street.  
 He will give generous wages to three  
 or four good journeymen.

Mercer st.

April court of Quarter Sessions 1798.

Nicholas Curry, Complainant,

AGAINST

Jacob Cepeland, William Barry, and Towns-  
 End, Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

**THE** defendant William, not having en-  
 tered his appearance herein agreeable to  
 law and the rules of this court, and it appearing  
 to the satisfaction of the court that he is no in-  
 habitant of this Commonwealth; on the motion  
 of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered  
 that the said William appear here on the first  
 day of our September court next, and answer  
 the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this  
 order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky  
 Gazette (or Herald) two months successively,  
 and published at the door of Cane run meeting-  
 house some Sunday immediately after divine  
 service, and also at the door of this court house.

(A Copy) Telle. C. WING, D. C.

## Doctor Samuel Brown,

**BEGS** leave to inform the public,  
 that he will practice MEDICINE  
 and SURGERY in LEXINGTON and its  
 vicinity.—He occupies the house in  
 which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite  
 to Mr. Steuart's printing office.  
 He will undertake, on reasonable  
 terms, to instruct one or two pupils,  
 who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1797.

**I** HEREBY give notice to all persons  
 indebted to me for medicine which  
 they have got last year, to come for-  
 ward and settle their accounts before  
 the 15th of this month; if not settled  
 by that time, I will be obliged to put  
 their accounts in the appointed office,  
 for I must have the money to satisfy  
 my creditors.

Doct. PETER TRISSLER.

Living on Main Jefferson creek.

Fayette county, June 5, 1798.

**FOR SALE.**  
**ALL** the lands belonging to John  
 Cockey Owings, in this State.—  
 Also his share in the Iron Works—for  
 terms apply to  
 B. VANPRADELLES, attor-  
 ney in fact for John Cockey Owings.

## FOR SALE.

**FOUR** hundred and twenty-four acres of  
 LAND, lying on the Main branch of Lick-  
 ing, patented and conveyed in the year 1788—  
 the title indisputable. For terms apply to the  
 subscriber at Capt. William Allen's, Lexington.  
 ROBERT BRADLEY.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND TO BE SOLD AT THE SIGN OF

ANDREW MCALLA'S

AT THE CART SHOP,

Near the STAY INN, Lexington, A variety of

FRESH MEDICINE, &c. &c.

Among which are, Wolf Bait, Gum Elastic,

Lamp Black, Nipple Glaziers, Breast Pipes, Steel

Trudles, Sand Crucibles, Almonds, Tamarinds

Curran Jelly, Anchovies.

A number of which he will sell much lower

than any that has hitherto been offered in this

State.

February 19, 1798.

## For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE tract lying in the county of Capt. ell,

on the waters of Locust creek, containing

2699 acres. One tract lying on Long Lick

creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county,

about seven miles from Hardin settlement, con-  
 taining 2500 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on mo-  
 derate terms; one half of the purchase money to  
 be paid down, for the other half a credit of twelve

months will be given; the purchaser giving

bond with approved security. Any person in-  
 clined to purchase, may know the terms by

applying to Capt. Robt. Graddock in Danville,  
 or, JOHN W. HOLT, attor. in fact

for TOL. HOIT.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**STOLEN** out of my stable on the 29th of last

month, a likely black horse in high order,

full 15 hands, and a half high, 7 or 8 years old,

trots, paces and canters well, a hanging mane

and snuff twitch tail, more ears, a round narrow

face, with a few white hairs in the centre of his

forehead, and as well as a few white hairs on

one of his hind feet below the pattern.

This horse was raised by J. Young, on Hick-  
 man, and is branded with the initials of his

name, on the buttock, but it is not very discerni-  
 ble except when his hair is short.

Stolen also in September from my plantation,

a likely bay mare in good order, to years old, a-  
 bout 14 hands high, trots naturally, hanging

manes, and twitch tail, one of her hind feet white,

and a remarkable knot round the root of one of  
 her ears, she was with foal, when stolen.—The

above reward will be given for said mare and  
 mare; or ten dollars for either, or any person who  
 will deliver them to

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.

Fayette, February 12.

## State of Kentucky.

Franklin District, to wit:

April term, 1798.

Henry French, Complainant,

against

James Madison, and

Robert Sanders, Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

**THE** defendant James Madison not  
 having entered his appearance herein,  
 agreeable to law and the rules of this  
 court, and it appearing by satisfactory  
 proof to this court, that he is not an in-  
 habitant of this State,—upon the  
 motion of the counsel for the complai-  
 nant, it is ordered that the said defend-  
 ant do appear here on the 3d day of  
 the August term next, and answer the  
 bill of the complainant; and that a co-  
 py of this order be forthwith inserted  
 in the Kentucky Gazette, for two  
 months successively, at the door of  
 Mr. Hickman's meeting house imme-  
 diately after divine service, and at  
 the front door of the State-house, in  
 the town of Frankfort.

A copy, tell. WILLIS LEE, C.F.D.

## TAKE NOTICE,

**THAT** commissioners appointed by  
 the court of Mafon county will  
 meet on Saturday the 23d instant, at  
 an improvement near Capt. Thomas  
 Young's in said county, made by Na-  
 thaniel H. Triplett, in order to take  
 the depositions of witnesses and per-  
 petuate their testimony respecting said  
 improvement, and dy such other acts  
 as shall be deemed agreeable to law.  
 Also, on Wednesday the 27th instant,  
 at an improvement made by Willis  
 Edwards, on the Ohio river, about  
 ten miles below the mouth of Scioto,  
 in order to perpetuate testimony to  
 establish said improvement, and do  
 such other acts as may be agreeable  
 to law.

NAT. ASHEY,

and PETER PETERS,

For Peters's heirs & Terrell

and Hawkins.

June 5, 1798.